

ocrat, the most influential Democratic
Columbus, is out against the bill, and
Wm. Allen, the most prominent Dem-
candidate for the Senate, has also
ground against the measure. We hope
the vote is taken, to see the voice of
unanimous in favor of maintaining
faith. Yours, truly,

THE FINAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE
ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

We copy to-day, from the *Globe*, the substance of the proceedings of the Senate, Thursday, on the Nebraska Bill. It was to be engrossed, Thursday night. It was again taken up, and the debate continued until it fell Saturday morning, when it was finally passed.

We were mistaken, as the record shews, in our supposition that the relation to the veto prerogative of the President, and the revisionary power of Congress, would be the subject of debate.

It will excite some surprise, that Congress should have taken up the subject of the proceedings last Thursday, when it was clearly understood that the votes on the amendments to the Bill, and on its engrossment, would be considered test votes, the

number of Senators voting at any time exceeded forty-six. The average vote was forty—or, say, two-thirds of the Senate.

The delinquency was chiefly on the North. Twenty or twenty-three thirty Southern Senators were present time, voting in solid phalanx against amendment calculated to liberalize it, and against all opposition to it; the number at any one time voting, of the

The Southern delegation never was divided. On every test question, its vote was a unit. No time did a single Southern Senator vote against the North. On the other hand, the Northern delegation was uniformly divided; two Southern State Senators voting against the engrossment for it. The Bill, being a Southern measure, was carried by Southern votes.

Of the twelve negative votes, all fifteen Northern, six were Whigs, four, Administration Democrats, two, Independent Democrats, and one, a seceder. The Southern delegation, ten affirmative votes, from the North, was

Administration Democrats. The South-
egation noted without distinction of
allies and opponents, and the
displaying the Bill; some of the B. W.
Administration measure.

Cooper of Pennsylvania, Allen of R.
paired off, or were absent. Had they
of Phelps of Vermont, whose right to
not yet determined, voted, the negati-
on the engrossment would have been
the first of the entire session. The
tion from the free State against the B.
Housten, Cass, and Clayton, who
different ways against the Bill, oppo-
amendment. The bill would have
the People of the North, and the
question of engrossment did not vote.
Cass announced the next day that had
present he would have voted for it. Of
the bill, and the bill was passed by
way and voting another. He contents
like Joseph Surface, with "noble senti-
ment."

Mr. Cass conducted the opposition

its supporters to reveal their true position, first, to the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery, secondly, to the right of self-government by the People.

territory. They take the negative of questions—that is, they deny, by their vote, the right of the People of a Territory to elect themselves, and the right of the Territory to elect a Territorial Legislature, to Slavery.

O, The Bill contains a provision leaving the People of the Territory "perfectly free to govern their institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States." South, on whom rests the main responsibility of this measure, and for whose special benefit it is intended, uniformly construed this limitation as equivalent to a denial of

power of the Territorial Legislature to Slavery, Mr. Chase moved to insert immediately after the resolution, the words, "Under which the People of the Territory through their appropriate representative exclude Slavery."

the thirty-six, thirteen were Northern
 follows: Brodhead of Pennsylvania, D
 Jones of Iowa, Douglas and Shields of
 Gwin and Weller of California, Nor
 Williams of New Hampshire, Pettit of
 Stuart of Michigan, Toucey of Conn
 and Walker of Wisconsin.

“We know very well that some of the
 tlemen will say, that they hold to the

from the source that amendment was made from, or they would not vote for the right in the Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery. But, adverse opinions weigh nothing in practical votes. There, upon the record upon their votes, against a *distinct proposition* in the right of the People of a Territory to exclude Slavery—a right not affirmed

But, and yet represented as being
therein, by its Northern advocates,
believe in the existence of the right, that
they inexcusable for joining with S
men in virtually denying it. Only up
assumption that they do not believe in
right, can they vindicate the consist
their vote. Whatever the particular
of individuals, the record now dem
that the majority of the supporters of
in the Senate do not believe that the F
the Territory will have the right to
Slavery from Nebraska, should the B
There is the Southern, intermediate

After the supporters of the Bill had to recognize the Right of the People of Liberia to exclude Slavery, their theory of *salus populi suprema lex* was loudly advocated by Messrs. Cass, Douglas and the Northern advocates of the Bill, was to the test, and the hollowness of their position fully exposed. The amendment of Chase, providing for the election by the ballot of a Governor, a Secretary of the Council, and Judges, was

for it. The entire Southern vote was it; and the following Northern men, in a majority of them full of "noble sentiments" the right of self-government, also voted it:—Broddhead of Pennsylvania, Dodge, conein, Dodge and Jones of Iowa, Do Illinois, Gwin of California, Pettit of Stuart of Michigan, Williams of New chire.

The only concession made to the hope of self-government was an amendment by Douglas, substituting a qualified for an absolute gubernatorial veto, and striking the clause subjecting the legislation of the territory to the revision of Congress. This concession, however, is scarcely more than a concession. It still remains true, that this Congress has no power to amend the Organic Bill proposes to ordain the principles, terms and details of a Constitution of Government.

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 of the United States.

the White Swan Hotel, Philadelphia. Dec. 1-8m